FEBRUARY 2, 1776. THE NUMBER 53.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

Extract of a letter from Walter Hatton, *to* N. Coſſin, *eſq; receiver-general and caſhier of his majeſty's cuſtoms at* Boſton, *dated* Norfolk, *Nov.* 21, 1775.

IT is now, and has been for ſome time paſt, an eſtabliſhed rule to break open all letters either going from or directed to any officer in the ſervice of the crown. It was with difficulty, *I will aſſure you*, that I now am able to tranſmit them, as my going from Accomack to this place was oppoſed by upwards of 300 people of the county, who will not allow any veſſel to come to this place, for fear of ſupplying the ſhips of war, and other troops, with proviſion; and *I will aſſure you*, that I am doubtful whether I may not be obliged to take a ſhelter in ſome of the ſhips, or at leaſt on this ſide the bay, as I expect, during the confuſed uſurpation of power that an officer of the cuſtoms, if he only acts *with ſpirit*, or as his duty and oath bind him, that he will immediately fall under the laſh of the *damn'd committees*, &c. who, on ſuch occaſion, will ſhow them *as little mercy as they themſelves may expect in the future world*. And as *I have*, on ſundry occaſions, oppoſed their meaſures, and ſtrove to convince the *deluded people* of their errour, *I have*, by that means, *rendered myſelf obnoxious to them;* and no doubt, if ever in their power, ſhall have their *whole weight of vengeance laid on me*. But while *I am acting* in favour of government, and *my own ſteady principles*, *I make* no doubt but *I ſhall* be able, *with half their number*, to *meet* them in *the field*, as *I hold* it to be an eſtabliſhed point, "that "thoſe who fight or take up arms againſt "government are always in dread, and "fight to great diſadvantage, knowing "that they are fighting againſt their ſo-"vereign, by whom alone they can hope "for aſſiſtance againſt their *real enemies*, "and who, out of his *grace* and *favour*, "has offered them protection from all "their foes, and who would be glad to "ſee them return to their duty, and "*embrace* the *proffered grace*." They know that the *halter is round their necks*, and if taken (which they can do no leſs than expect) that they are liable to be *truſſed up*, without *any delay;* whilſt the favourers of government know the goodneſs of their cauſe, and the ſupport that may, at any time, be given from the friends thereof, to aſſiſt them againſt *all enemies*. They alſo (no doubt) are aſſured, that if they fall in a *glorious* and *good* excuſe that they have done their duty, and may *expect their reward in a future life*. You will be glad, no doubt, to hear, out of ſo many enemies to government, that there *is* ſome who have *courage* (even in theſe *hazardous times*) to confeſs the *lenient meaſures uſed by thoſe in power*, and who have ſworn allegiance to their lawful ſovereign; amongſt which, the inhabitants of Norfolk town and county, Princeſs Anne, Nanſemond, &c. *ſtand recorded*, to, *I believe*, 3000 and upwards. The late engagement at Kemp's, I believe, has been *cauſe ſufficient* for numbers, who have been conſtrained, to throw off the yoke, and boldly to ſtand forth and confeſs themſelves friends of government, numbers having been forced to take up arms againſt their wills, as has been proved ſince the late action. God ſend a *happy concluſion* to this *bad beginning*. How long I may ſtay among them here is uncertain, as I have a deſign to remove, and have *a promiſe* from *thoſe in power* for a *better place*, I have reaſon to expect, ſomewhat nearer you than this. My letters pleaſe direct to the care of mr. Sprowle, Norfolk (or Goſport rather) who will forward them.

IT appears, by ſome letters from Neill Jameſon, that he hath taken lord Dunmore's bills for 5000 l. ſterling, and ordered goods to be imported to Norfolk, there to be ſold by a young man, to be aſſociated into his company for that purpoſe, and that his own name may be concealed; and hath packed up all his effects, and put them on board of a veſſel, ready, in caſe of neceſſity, to haul off, under protection of the men of war; with other paſſages, ſhewing him to be a *ſteady friend* to that *arch-enemy* of America.

Extracts from a pamphlet juſt publiſhed in Philadelphia, *entitled* COMMON SENSE, *addreſſed to the inhabitants of* America.

Man knows no maſter ſave creating Heaven,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain. THOMSON.

I CHALLENGE the warmeſt advocate for reconciliation to ſhow a ſingle advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a ſingle advantage is derived. Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and our imported goods muſt be paid for, buy them where we will. But the injuries and diſadvantages we ſuſtain by that connection are without number, and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourſelves, inſtructs us to renounce the alliance; becauſe any ſubmiſſion to, or dependence on Great Britain, tends directly to involve this continent in European wars and quarrels. As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no political connection with any part of it. It is the true intereſt of America to ſteer clear of European contentions, which ſhe never can do, while, by her dependence on Britain, ſhe is made the make-weight in the ſcale of Britiſh politicks.

Europe is too thickly planted with kingdoms to be long at peace; and whenever a war breaks out between England and any foreign power, the trade of America goes to ruin, *becauſe of her connection with Britain*. The next war may not turn out like the laſt; and ſhould it not, the advocates for reconciliation *now* will be wiſhing for ſeparation *then*, becauſe neutrality in that caſe would be a ſafer convoy than a man of war. Every thing that is right, or reaſonable, pleads for ſeparation. The blood of the ſlain, the weeping voice of nature, cries, *It is time to part*. Even the diſtance at which the Almighty hath placed England and America is a ſtrong and natural proof that the authority of the one over the other was never the deſign of Heaven. The time likewiſe at which the continent was diſcovered adds weight to the argument, and the manner in which it was peopled increaſes the force of it. The reformation was preceded by the diſcovery of America, as if the Almighty graciouſly meant to open a ſanctuary to the perſecuted in future years, when home ſhould afford neither friendſhip nor ſafety.

The authority of Great Britain over this continent is a form of government which, ſooner or later, muſt have an end; and a ſerious mind can draw no true pleaſure by looking forward, under the painful and poſitive conviction, that, what he calls *the preſent conſtitution*, is merely temporary. As parents, we can have no joy, knowing that *this government* is not ſufficiently laſting to enſure any thing which we may bequeath to poſterity; and, by a plain method of argument, as we are running the next generation into debt, we ought to do the work of it, otherwiſe we uſe them meanly and pitifully. In order to diſcover the line of our duty rightly, we ſhould take our children in our hand, and fix our ſtation a few years farther into life; that eminence will preſent a proſpect which a few preſent fears and prejudices conceal from our ſight.

Though I would carefully avoid giving unneceſſary offence, yet I am inclined to believe that all thoſe who eſpouſe the doctrine of reconciliation may be included within the following deſcriptions: Intereſted men, who are not to be truſted; weak men, who *cannot* ſee; prejudiced men, who *will not* ſee; and a certain ſet of moderate men, who think better of the European world than it deſerves; and this laſt claſs, by an ill-judged deliberation, will be the cauſe of more calamities to this continent than all the other three.

It is the good fortune of many to live diſtant from the ſcene of preſent ſorrow; the evil is not ſufficiently brought to *their* doors to make *them* feel the precarioufneſs with which all American property is poſſeſſed. But let our imaginations tranſport us for a few moments to Boſton; that ſeat of wretchedneſs will teach us wiſdom, and inſtruct us for ever to renounce a power in whom we can have no truſt. The inhabitants of that unfortunate city, who but a few months ago were in eaſe and affluence, have now no other alternative than to ſtay and ſtarve, or turn out to beg; endangered by the fire of their friends if they continue in the city, and plundered by government if they leave it. In their preſent condition, they are priſoners without the hope of redemption; and in a general attack for their relief, they would be expoſed to the fury of both armies.

Men of paſſive tempers look ſomewhat lightly over the offences of Britain, and,

ſtill hoping for the beſt, are apt to call out, *Come, come, we ſhall be friends again for all this.* But examine the paſſions and feelings of mankind; bring the doctrine of reconciliation to the touchſtone of nature, and then tell me, whether you can hereafter love, honour, and faithfully ſerve, the power that hath carried fire and ſword into your land? If you cannot do all theſe, then are you only deceiving yourſelves, and, by your delay, bringing ruin upon poſterity. Your future connection with Britain, whom you can neither love nor honour, will be forced and unnatural, and, being formed only on the plan of preſent convenience, will, in a little time, fall into a relapſe more wretched than the firſt. But if you ſay you can ſtill paſs the violations over, then I aſk, *Hath your houſe been burnt? Hath your property been deſtroyed before your face? Are your wife and children deſtitute of a bed to lie on, or bread to live on? Have you loſt a parent or a child by their hands, and yourſelf the ruined and wretched ſurviver?* If you have not, then are you not a judge of thoſe who have; but if you have, and ſtill can ſhake hands with the murderers, then are you unworthy the name of huſband, father, friend, or lover, and, whatever may be your rank or title in life, you have the heart of a coward, and the ſpirit of a ſycophant.

This is not inflaming or exaggerating matters, but trying them by thoſe feelings and affections which nature juſtifies, and without which we ſhould be incapable of diſcharging the ſocial duties of life, or enjoying the felicities of it. I mean not to exhibit horrour for the purpoſe of provoking revenge, but to awaken us from fatal and unmanly ſlumbers, that we may purſue determinately ſome fixed object. It is not in the power of England or of Europe to conquer America, if ſhe doth not conquer herſelf by *delay* and *timidity*. The preſent winter is worth an age, if rightly employed; but if loſt, or neglected, the whole continent will partake of the misfortune; and there is no puniſhment which that man doth not deſerve, be he who, or what, or where he will, that may be the means of ſacrificing a ſeaſon ſo precious and uſeful.

It is repugnant to reaſon, to the univerſal order of things, to all examples from former ages, to ſuppoſe that this continent can long remain ſubject to any external power. The moſt ſanguine in Britain doth not think ſo. The utmoſt ſtretch of human wiſdom cannot at this time compaſs a plan, ſhort of ſeparation, which can promiſe the continent even a year's ſecurity. Reconciliation is *now* a fallacious dream. Nature hath deſerted the connection, and art cannot ſupply her place; for, as Milton wiſely expreſſes, *Never can true reconcilement grow where wounds of deadly hate have pierced ſo deep.*

Every quiet method for peace hath been ineffectual. Our prayers have been rejected with diſdain, and tended to convince us that nothing flatters vanity, or confirms obſtinacy in kings more, than repeated petitioning; and nothing hath contributed more, than that very meaſure, to make the kings of Europe abſolute: Witneſs Denmark and Sweden. Wherefore, ſince nothing but blows will do, for God's ſake let us come to a final ſeparation, and not leave the next generation to be cutting throats under the violated unmeaning names of *parent* and *child*. To ſay they will never attempt it again is idle and viſionary. We thought ſo at the repeal of the ſtamp act, yet a year or two undeceived us. As well may we ſuppoſe, that nations, which have been once defeated, will never renew the quarrel.

As to government matters, it is not in the power of Britain to do this continent juſtice. The buſineſs of it will ſoon be too weighty and intricate to be managed, with any tolerable degree of convenience, by a power ſo diſtant from us, and ſo very ignorant of us; for if they cannot conquer us, they cannot govern us. To be always running three or four thouſand miles with a tale or a petition, waiting four or five months for an anſwer, which, when obtained, requires five or ſix more to explain it in, will, in a few years, be looked upon as folly and childiſhneſs. There was a time when it was proper, and there is a proper time for it to ceaſe.

Small iſlands, not capable of protecting themſelves, are the proper objects for government to take under their care; but there is ſomething very abſurd in ſuppoſing a continent to be perpetually governed by an iſland. In no inſtance hath nature made the ſatellite larger than its primary planet; and as England and America, with reſpect to each other, reverſes the common order of nature, it is evident they belong to different ſyſtems, England to Europe, America to itſelf.

I am not induced by motives of pride, party, or reſentment, to eſpouſe the doctrine of ſeparation and independence. I am clearly, poſitively, and conſcientiouſly perſuaded, that it is the true intereſt of this continent to be ſo, that every thing ſhort of *that* is mere patchwork, that it can afford no laſting felicity, that it is leaving the ſword to our children, and ſhrinking back at a time when, a little more, a little farther, would have rendered this continent the *glory of the earth.*

As Britain hath not manifeſted the leaſt inclination towards a compromiſe, we may be aſſured that no terms can be obtained worthy the acceptance of the continent, or any ways equal to the expenſe of blood and treaſure we have already been put to.

The object contended for ought always to bear ſome juſt proportion to the expenſe. The removal of North, or the whole deteſtable junto, is a matter unworthy the millions we have expended. A temporary ſtoppage of trade was an inconvenience which would have ſufficiently balanced the repeal of all the acts complained of, had ſuch repeals been obtained; but if the whole continent muſt take up arms, if every man muſt be a ſoldier, it is ſcarcely worth our while to fight againſt a contemptible miniſtry only. Dearly, dearly, do we pay for the repeal of the acts, if that is all we fight for; for, in a juſt eſtimation, it is as great a folly to pay a Bunker-hill price for law as for land. As I have always conſidered the independency of this continent as an event which, ſooner or later, muſt arrive, ſo, from the late rapid progreſs of the continent to maturity, the event could not be far off. Wherefore, on the breaking out of hoſtilities, it was not worth the while to have diſputed a matter which time would have finally redreſſed, unleſs we meant to be in earneſt; otherwiſe, it is like waſting an eſtate on a ſuit at law to regulate the treſpaſſes of a tenant whoſe leaſe is juſt expiring. No man was a warmer wiſher for reconciliation than myſelf, before the fatal 19th of April 1775; but the moment the event of that day was made known I rejected the hardened, ſullen-tempered Pharaoh of England for ever, and diſdain the wretch, that, with the pretended title of *father of his people*, can unfeelingly hear of their ſlaughter, and compoſedly ſleep with their blood upon his ſoul.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 2.

Mr. PURDIE,

PERMIT the officers and ſoldiers of minute-men of the battalion in Southampton diſtrict, through your paper, to return their moſt ſincere thanks to col. Thomas Williamſon, of Southampton county, for the very kind and hoſpitable reception they met with from that worthy gentleman on their march to Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 15.

IN CONGRESS, *January* 11, 1776.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, that ſeveral evil-diſpoſed perſons, in order to obſtruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defence of their juſt rights, have attempted to depreciate the *bills of credit* emitted by the authority of this Congreſs:

Reſolved therefore, that if any perſon ſhall hereafter be ſo loſt to all virtue, and regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the ſaid bills in payment, or obſtruct or diſcourage the currency or circulation thereof, and ſhall be duly convicted by the committee of the city, county, or diſtrict, or, in caſe of an appeal from their diciſion, by the aſſemby, convention, council, or committee of ſafety of the colony where he ſhall reſide, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed, publiſhed, and treated as an enemy to his country, and precluded from all trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

Extracts from the minutes.
Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs.
CHARLES THOMPSON, ſecretary.

EXTRACT *from the proceedings of the* CONVENTION; *of January* 3d & 4th, 1776.

Reſolved, that doctor Archibald Campbell does not appear to have been inimical to the rights and liberties of America.

Reſolved, that John Willoughby acted a friend to American liberty before lord Dunmore erected his ſtandard, and whatever he afterwards did to the contrary proceeded from compulſion, being himſelf, and family, in the power of lord Dunmore.

Reſolved, that Cary Michell doth not appear to have acted unfriendly to American liberty.

Reſolved, that Matthew Phripp hath uniformerly ſhewn himſelf the firm and ſteady friend of American liberty, until his unfortunate viſit to Norfolk, in conſequence of the invitation of his aged parent; at which time, falling into the power of lord Dunmore, he had only the alternative of ſubmitting, or expoſing his life and fortune to his lordſhip's reſentment; that, in this extremity, he yielded, and took the oath; but as the ſaid Matthew Phripp ſoon after manifeſted his willingneſs to ſupport the common cauſe, we think, upon the whole, he ought to be reſtored to the confidence of his countrymen.

Mr. PURDIE,

THE anſwer given to my queſtion in Pinkney's paper, of the 10th inſtant, by A. M. is juſt and ſatisfactory; and ſhall only obſerve, that his ſolution differs from mine 75'30." The correſpondence he propoſes I ſhall be happy in carrying on, from the ſame motive that induced me to appear in print, which was only to obtain information upon the ſubject of GUNNERY, that I might be ſomewhat ſerviceable to the publick, by engaging their attention to ſo important a ſtudy. I ſolve the queſtion in the following manner, but ſhould not have publiſhed it, had it not been at the requeſt of A. M. Draw *A B* equal to the horizontal diſtance; from the point *B*, and perpendicular to the horizon, draw *B a* equal to the height of the point of projection above the object to be hit; from *A* draw *A E* equal to the *impetus* of the ball; biſſect it in *G* by the line *G K*; at right angles to *A E* draw *A m* perpendicular to *A a*, which will cut *G K* in *m*; with the radius *A G*, and on the point *m*, as centre, deſcribe the circle *A K E*; biſſect *B A* in *R*, and *R A* in *C*; draw the line *C L* perpendicular to the horizon, which will cut the circle in two points *L F*; draw *A L* and *A F*, which are the tangent, or directions required.

D. I.

At a meeting of the committee of Accomack *county, at the courthouse*, Oct. 2, 1775.

IT having been represented to this committee, at a former meeting, that Arthur Upshaw, of this county, gent. and a member of this committee, had sent out a vessel loaded with grain for the West Indies since the 10th of last month, contrary to the resolves of the continental association, this day the said Upshaw sent a letter by his son, acknowledging the notice, and confessing that his said vessel had sailed since the 10th of last month; and upon reading and considering the said letter, and hearing several witnesses upon oath, it appears that the said Upshaw has been some months past forwarding the said vessel for the sea; that he cleared her out the 20th of July last for the British West Indies with grain, long before she was finished; that, by sickness of his workmen afterwards, and other unexpected delays, he found he could not get her ready time enough, but that he was determined, at all events, she should sail; that, after the 10th of last month, and before she did sail, sundry of the inhabitants of this county (one of them a member of this committee) waited on him, and cautioned him against sending out his vessel, as a step exceedingly disagreeable to the people; that he promised that company she should not sail till the committee met, and he would wait on them. A day being accordingly appointed, sundry members met, but not a sufficient number to form a committee; that the said Upshaw, having that day attended according to promise, said he expected his vessel was then sailed, as he had given his master orders to sail the first fair wind.

Resolved unanimously, that the said Upshaw, by sending out the said vessel, has violated the continental association, and that his case be published in the Virginia gazette, agreeable to the resolve of the 11th article of the said association.

SOUTHY SIMPSON, chairman.
(Copy) JOHN POWELL, clerk.

SOUTHAMPTON *committee, Jan.* 11, 1776.

PRESENT,

The rev. GEORGE GURLEY, *chairman, and* 11 *members.*

THE Hon. Convention having recommended an inquiry to be made by this committee into the conduct of mr. William Urquhart, merchant, relative to certain goods mentioned in an account enclosed in a letter from one Hugh Warden, dated Glasgow, Sept. 6, 1775, mr. Urquhart, having had due notice, appeared before the committee, and was heard touching the importation of the said goods; and it appears, from the account, and the examination of his storekeeper, that no goods have been shipped or received by the said mr. Urquhart contrary to the association, and that mr. Urquhart ought to be acquitted of any imputation of having acted contrary to the association in that particular.

SAMUEL KELLO, clerk.

MR. PURDIE,

INFLUENCED by the best motives, and divested of *national prejudice*, the committee of Caroline request you to publish the enclosed extracts. They mean nothing more by the publication than to excite in the breast of their countrymen an honest indignation against the authors of their present calamities; to animate them to a manly opposition against a ministerial system of politicks, evidently calculated to enslave America; to stimulate them to that industry, and recommend that economy, which are requisite to a discharge of their just debts, and to expose the insidious arts and designs of British *merchants* and *factors*, who seem highly pleased with a prospect of having the power of seizing in an instant, with *merciless rapacity*, the property of the *poor* and *laborious colonist*, by means of an establishment of a *more compendious course of law*.

SAMUEL HAWS, clerk.

Extracts of letters from D. Cross, Glasgow *To* James Dunlop, *merchant*, Port Royal, *June* 8, 1775.

I BELIEVE also, when your courts are opened, you will meet with better and speedier justice than ever, and perhaps a different mode of having it administered; that you will see an immediate and heavy pressure, when this happens, upon certain classes of the debtors, and their property brought to market, for I believe the late confusions will have given to most individuals a character that is like a *stamp* upon them, and will, I believe, occasion what I have said taking place, in a very extensive degree. I besides see, in conversation, an uncommon backwardness still in peoples trusting their property in America; nor can I help adopting and approving the sentiment, when I consider what strong reasons they have for it.

To James Dunlop *and* Patrick Kennan, *merchants on* Rappahannock. *June* 13, 1775.

LET your lists of debts, your books, and every other document and voucher you send to us, be all sworn to before a proper magistrate; take your assistants and book-keepers oaths also in the same manner, and study to make every matter as authentick and firm as the nature of the thing will admit. You ought to have done this with the last list of debts that you sent; you cannot now err on the side of too much precaution and care for ascertaining things hereafter. You cannot suffer in taking *paper money* in payment. so far as you have *occasion to pay it away again for debts that you owe*; but beware of taking it farther, when you find the *exchange affected much*, or the difference between it and gold and silver considerable.

Mr. Dunlop, in his letter of the 16th of July, by the Jean, in case the trade opens again, recommends to us to put the collection of debts into other hands than the sale of goods, each to be under a different firm. This appears to us proper; and if mr. Kennan is of the same opinion, as to his business, he will please to mention it, and each will name the person he would choose to take charge of the collection; and powers will, in proper time, be given. We suppose yourselves would choose to take charge of the sales, and of the *apparent new business*.

Mr. Morris and mr. Walsh would be the proper people to devolve the collection upon. If any others, let them be named.

To be SOLD at the late dwelling-house of capt. *Robert Billups*, deceased, in *Gloucester* county, on *Tuesday* the 13th of *February*, if fair, otherwise the first fair day after,

A *SCHOONER now upon the stocks, burthen about* 45 *tuns, also a* SLOOP *about* 30 *tuns, with rigging*, &c. *also two* BOATS, *the one burthen* 1100 *bushels, the other* 500; *a* FLAT *and small* BOAT, *also a good* PETTIAUGER *with four oars; together with household and kitchen* FURNITURE, STOCKS *of every kind, and several valuable* NEGROES. *Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above* 20s. *upon bond and security; if not punctually paid, to carry interest from the time of the sale.--It being intended to settle the said estate as soon as possible, and deliver to the widow and children their proportions of what remains after satisfying the creditors, it is therefore desired that those who have demands against the estate, either by bonds or otherwise, will bring them in to mrs.* Billups, *either before or at the day of sale, properly proved. No attention will be paid after, to those who fail, by the administrators, as the estate will be delivered up to the heirs. All who are indebted to the said* Billups *are desired to make payment immediately, or give bond.*

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 24, 1776.

THE *commissioners of the* GUN MANUFACTORY *want a considerable quantity of* BRASS, *for mountings. Any* old brass (*not mixed with bell metal*) *will do.* Mr. Robert Nicolson *of* Williamsburg *will receive, and pay for, any quantity that may be delivered there; and the commissioners beg the attention of other gentlemen to this necessary article. The cash will be paid, on notice, by*

(4) *The* COMMISSIONERS.

NORFOLK, *Jan.* 25, 1776.

ON reading lieutenant *Boykin's* queries, I saw no room for the publick to suppose but that a discontent prevailed in the breast of every officer here. As he made no exception, I think proper to declare, for myself and officers, that no such discontent has been amongst us; and for my own part, whenever I think myself injured, I shall not ask the assistance of any man, but immediately seek for redress from that power who placed a commander over me.

RICHARD K. MEADE.

MECKLENBURG county, *Jan.* 1776.

THE subscriber, from long experience, being fully convinced that the trusting plantations and slaves to the management of a set of people calling themselves *overseers*, will never produce any thing but ruin and destruction, is therefore determined to draw the management of what few slaves he possesses within the compass of his own personal abilities in looking over them, and, by this determination, has, and will have by next fall, between 20 and 30 very beautiful tenements, with a plantation to each, to rent out, either for a single year, or term of years, and can supply the tenants with corn, wheat, fodder, and stock of all kinds.

Any woman of good character, who understands house-keeping, teaching young children to read, girls the sempstress business, embroidering, &c. and comes well recommended, shall meet with very agreeable and satisfactory encouragement by applying to

(tf) MATTHEW MARABLE.

WARWICK, *Feb.* 1, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately.

JAMES FARLIE.

TUCKAHO, *Jan.* 29, 1776.

GOOD encouragement will be given to a WEAVER, that understands his business well, by applying to the subscriber, living in *Goochland* county.

THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

OSBORNE'S, *Jan.* 31, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the colony soon.

2 JOHN MACKIE.

TAKEN up on Ward's fork, in Charlotte, a BLACK STEER about 3 *years old, marked with a slit in the right ear, and swallow-fork and under-keel in the left; also a PIED COW and her CALF, marked with an under and over-keel in the right ear, and a smooth crop in the left. Posted and appraised, the cow and calf to* 45s. *and the steer to* 40s. JOHN JONES.

TAKEN up on *Goldmine* creek, in *Louisa*, a BAY HORSE about 4 feet 5 inches high, has a small star in his forehead, some saddle spots, a few white hairs in his upper lip, trots, had a bell on tied with a stirrup leather, and branded on the near buttock P. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

WILLIAM WHITE.

TAKEN up in *York* county, a white flea-bitten horse about 14 hands high, with white face and eyes, his body whiter than his other parts, his hoofs white, his mane, which is thin, hangs on the off side, he has a short broom tail, paces naturally, was shod before, and is branded, but the brand cannot be made out. Posted, and appraised to 50s.

FLEMING BATES.

URBANNA, *Jan.* 25, 1776

THE subſcriber having removed from *Capahoſick* ferry, begs leave to return his moſt grateful thanks to all gentlemen and others for their favours while he lived at that place; and, being now ſettled in the houſe in this town formerly occupied by mr. *Hugh Walker*, he hopes for a continuance of their favours, and ſhall do every thing in his power to merit them. THOMAS HARWOOD.

BRUNSWICK county, *Jan.* 13, 1776.

WHEREAS *Thomas Vaughan* of *Suſſex* county, ſome time in *November* 1775, ſold me a mare, for which I gave him my bond for 10l. payable the 25th of *December* 1776, which mare he told me was only 9 or 10 years old (as I can prove) but ſince I have found out that ſhe is 18 or 19 years old, I hereby forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of the above bond, as I am determined not to pay the whole ſum therein contained; but, to convince the publick of my honeſt intention, will pay what any two indifferent men, acquainted with the mare and her age, ſhall value her to.

MILDEN GREEN.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *Jan.* 13, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I am empowered to ſettle the accounts relating to the eſtates of *William Houſton* and *Hugh Houſton*, late of this county, deceaſed, and alſo to receive the debts due to them. I therefore requeſt all thoſe whoſe accounts are unadjuſted to ſettle them with me as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe that are indebted to make payment as faſt as they can.

JOHN HOLLADAY, jun.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Hampton*, ſome time in *November* laſt, a ſorrel horſe about 14 hands and a half high, with a roached mane and bob tail, has a blaze face, trots and gallops remarkably well, but no brand perceivable. A reward of 20s. will be given to the perſon who delivers the ſaid horſe to me, in *Williamſburg*.

JANE VOBE.

JANUARY 25, 1776,

THE ſubſcriber, who lately lived at *Bidwell's* ferry, has now removed to mr. *Thomas Doncaſtle's*, upon the main road from *Williamſburg*, which he ſhall ſpare no pains to render an agreeable ſtage to all gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their company. He has purchaſed the place of mr. *Doncaſtle*, and will always be furniſhed with the beſt liquors and proviſions that can be had, as well as all ſorts of provender for horſes.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT.

COMMITTED to *Northumberland* jail, the 31ſt of *November* laſt, a white man who ſays his name is *BENJAMIN HAWKINS*, and that he came into this country in the year 1767, and ſerved his time with mr. *Harpiron* of *Dunmore* county. He is a native of *England*, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a down look, thin viſage, and dark hair; he is clothed in a lead-coloured coat of the country manufactory, a blue jacket, buckſkin breeches, old coarſe hat, and ſhoes and ſtockings. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take him away. The JAILER.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, *Williamſburg*, about the beginning of *September* laſt, a ſorrel horſe 14 years old, 13 hands and a half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, one white foot, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and has had a fiſtula; the brand forgot. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have the above reward.

SERAFINA FORMICOLA.

JANUARY 26, 1776.

SUCH *perſons as have* SERVICEABLE GUNS *to ſell may find a purchaſer by applying to* P. HENRY, *jun.*

ARCHIBALD DIDDEP, TAILOR,
WILLIAMSBURG,

RETURNS *his employers in general, and his* old cuſtomers *in particular, the moſt cordial thanks for paſt ſervices, and ſhall always be ready to execute any command which they may hereafter intruſt him with. As his family is extenſive, journeymens wages very high, and his creditors exceedingly ſolicitous for their due, he hopes thoſe whoſe accounts have been long ſtanding will not take it amiſs ſhould he earneſtly entreat them to make immediate payment; and thoſe for whom he ſhall in future do buſineſs, it is expected, will not heſitate to tender down* the caſh *ſo ſoon as their work is done. Ladies riding habits are ſtill made by him, on the ſhorteſt notice. He remains the publick's moſt obedient humble ſervant,*

FRANCIS STREET, *January* 25, 1776.

To be HIRED,

A VALUABLE *negro* BLACKSMITH. *Inquire of mr.* Starkey Robinſon, *at the* Halfway Houſe, *or of*

AUGUSTINE MOORE.

BRISTOL RUGS.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale a parcel of very good coloured and ſpotted RUGS.

Michael & John Wallace & co.

NANSEMOND, *Jan.* 20, 1776.

DOCTOR *William Brown*, of the 2d regiment, on his way to join his corps, lent his horſe at *Suffolk* to a young man who was returning to this place, and deſired he would leave him in the care of his ſervant. The doctor deſired me to make inquiry about the horſe, and gave me the name of the perſon to whom he was lent; but I have forgot it. I therefore take this method, on the part of doctor *Brown*, to requeſt of the ſaid perſon that he make known to col. *Thomas Bullitt*, in this city, or doctor *Brown* himſelf, what has been done with ſaid horſe.

T. BLACKBURN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan* 20, 1776.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's paſture, near *Williamſburg*, a *light bay mare*, 3 years old next ſpring, about 4 feet 4 inches high, has a ſtar in her forehead a little larger than a dollar, both hind feet white, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and paces naturally. Whoever brings her to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have 20s.

GABRIEL MAUPIN.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for any horſes that may get away for the future.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 19, 1776.

THE Committee of Safety will proceed, on *Monday* the 12th of next month, to the choice of the ſeveral officers for the COMPANY of ARTILLERY directed by the General Convention, to wit: One captain, three lieutenants, one ſerjeant, four bombardiers, and eight gunners. All perſons inclined to be employed therein, and who can be well recommended, are deſired to attend on that day.

By order of the Committee of Safety.

J. PENDLETON, clerk.

AYLETT'S WAREHOUSE, *Jan.* 6, 1776.

AS the ſubſcriber intends for *Britain* early next month, he requeſts the favour of all thoſe who have had dealings with him at the ſtore here, and at *King William* courthouſe, to come and have their accounts adjuſted.

JAMES GOVAN.

GOOCHLAND, *Jan.* 15, 1776.

WE intend to leave the colony ſoon, and to return in a few months.

JOHN SNODGRASS.
ARCHIBALD BRYCE.

To be SOLD, for ready money,

THREE excellent STOCKING FRAMES, with every neceſſary implement for carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to

ADAM ALLAN, & co.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 18, 1776.

We have now at work a very ſober journeyman, who is very capable and willing to manage the buſineſs, ſhould the purchaſer be unacquainted with it.

ANY gentleman in want of a TUTOR to inſtruct his children in *Latin*, *Engliſh*, *Writing*, and *Arithmetick*, may hear of a young man properly qualified, and whoſe character is unexceptionable, by inquiring of *Alex. Purdie*, printer.

HANOVER TOWN, *January* 13, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber intends to ſail for *Britain* early next month.

ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

THOMAS ORRELL, TAILOR,
WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS leave to inform the publick, that he has opened ſhop near mr. *Pierce's* ſtore, and will work very reaſonably for ready money. Thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to employ him may depend upon having their work done in a neat manner, and in any faſhion they chooſe.

RICHMOND, *January* 11, 1776.

WE intend to leave the colony ſoon.

JAMES M'DOWALL.
GEORGE WESR.
ROBERT BURTON.

WARWICK county, *January* 15, 1776.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons have recently (in a very unfriendly manner, to ſay no worſe of it) taken the liberty to hunt after and kill one of my tame deer, on my own poſſeſſions, and, in order to prevent a diſcovery of the property thereof, cut off and endeavoured to conceal the ears of the ſaid deer, which was marked, and have, at divers other times, paſſed through and hunted my land, leaving down my fences, to the great injury of my property: In order to prevent ſuch illegal practices for the future, I hereby forewarn all perſons from hunting or paſſing through my lands in an illegal manner, as they may be aſſured, upon due conviction thereof, they will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

THOMAS HAYNES.

To be SOLD, for ready money, at King William *courthouſe, on* Thurſday *the* 15*th of* February 1776, *being court day,*

ALL the remaining ſlaves of the eſtate of col. *John Martin*, deceaſed, late of the ſaid county, by

ELIZABETH MARTIN, executrix.

To be SOLD under a power of attorney from Mr. John Baylor,

ABOUT 1000 acres of land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper part of a tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The land in general is very good, and contains a conſiderable quantity of valuable low ground. The terms may be known by applying to mr. *James Newman*, near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in the county of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON. jun.

N. B. I am alſo empowered to receive and pay mr. *Baylor's* debts, but I am apprehenſive it will not be in my power to do either, and therefore hope his creditors will not be impatient or uneaſy.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum; Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

FRIDAY, February 2, 1776. SUPPLEMENT. No. 53.

WORCESTER, *Jan.* 12.

ON Monday night, about 8 o'clock, a detachment conſiſting of 3 or 400 men, under the command of major Nolton, croſſed over to Charleſtown. Part of them went over the mill-dam, and part paſſed through the enemy's abbatie on the common road from Cambridge to Charleſtown. They were conducted, as it is ſaid, by a young deſerter from the Welſh fuſileers; but, be that as it may, their object was to burn the houſes which eſcaped from the great conflagration on the 17th of June, and to maake priſoners a body of ſoldiers and carpenters who were reported to lodge in thoſe houſes. The affair was conducted with the utmoſt ſilence, prudence, regularity, and ſpirit; the houſes were ſet on fire as directed, and the ſoldiers (five in number, and one woman) brought off priſoners. The regulars in the fort of Bunker's Hill did not act with that regularity which thoſe gentlemen who labour hard to intimidate us with the ſuperiority of *red coats* over *brown coats* would perſuade us that regulars always do; for they kept a very hot and cloſe fire on abſolutely nothing at all, that is, they fired without an object. Our people calmly executed their purpoſe, laughed in ſecurity, and in ſecurity returned with their captives, without a ſingle man killed or wounded.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 18.

Copy of a letter from general Montgomery *to general* Carleton, *dated* Holland *Houſe* (*near* Quebeck) *Dec.* 16, 1775.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the perſonal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithſtanding the cruelty you have ſhewn to the unhappy priſoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourſe to this expedient to ſave you from the deſtruction which hangs over your wretched garriſon. Give me leave to inform you, that I am well acquainted with your ſituation. A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of ſailors, moſt of them our friends, of citizens, who wiſh to ſee us within the walls, a few of the worſt troops, that call themſelves ſoldiers, the improbability of relief, and the certain proſpect of wanting every neceſſary of life, ſhould your opponents confine themſelves to a ſimple blockade, point out the abſurdity of reſiſtance. Such is your ſituation. I am at the head of troops accuſtomed to ſucceſs, confident of the righteouſneſs of the cauſe they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and ſo highly incenſed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuſe, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I reſtrain them, till my batteries are ready, from aſſaulting your works, which would afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance, and juſt retaliation. Firing upon a flag of truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among ſavages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my ſentiments; however, I will at any rate acquit my conſcience, Should you perſiſt in an unwarrantable defence, the conſequences be upon your own head. Beware of deſtroying ſtores of any ſort, as you did at Montreal, or in the river. If you do, by Heavens there will be no mercy ſhewn."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, *Dec.* 17.

"There is in this city a neat grand parade, before a large church, in which is a ſet of bells. On the parade ſtands a holy croſs, by the ſide of which was placed the buſt of a perſon formerly honoured, eſteemed, and beloved by people of all ranks; but now (like Milton's Lucifer) *alas how fallen! how changed!* to the reverſe of what he was. On the night of the 15th inſtant his head was ſevered from his body, and, being faſtened by his ſide, in the morning was carried to the hoſpital; but it is ſaid the beſt ſurgeons declare they can do nothing for him, and that he is abſolutely paſt all cure.

"Our brother ſoldiers now before Quebeck have thrown up ramparts of ſnow and water, which, when condenſed and frozen, are proved by experience to be ſufficient for the purpoſe. Who but Yankies would have thought of ſuch a contrivance? Or who but enthuſiaſts for liberty would carry on a ſiege at ſuch a ſeaſon of the year!"

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 15.

BY a gentleman arrived here from South Carolina, we are informed that the miniſterial fleet, with lord William Campbell on board, unable to obtain water, or any ſupplies whatever, had ſailed, it was ſuppoſed for Georgia. The women and children, who had left Charleſtown, were returned to it; and ſome of the principal Tories having been ſecured, their deluded neighbours were convinced they had been groſsly impoſed upon, ſome of whom had given up their arms, and others joined the aſſociation. In ſhort, that all trifling miſunderſtandings were cleared up, and the whole was united in oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of adminiſtration.

On Sunday laſt col. Kirkland was brought to town from Cambridge under a guard, and on Monday was committed to jail. This man was a ringleader of a gang of Tories in the back parts of South Carolina; from thence he went to the Virginia *negro chief*, who ſent him to general Howe, at Boſton, in a tender, which was taken by capt. Manley, in the Lee privateer. In the ſame tender was taken mr. Robinſon and capt. Matthews of Virginia, whom Dunmore was ſending priſoners to Boſton, under the guard of the above colonel. Theſe gentlemen arriven in town alſo on Sunday night, having, in their turn, had the pleaſure of eſcorting col. Kirkland.

The Tamar (on board of which is lord William Campbell, late governour of South Carolina) having taken a ſloop for Bermuda, with 260 half-johanneſſes, the property of a houſe in Charleſtown, the convention granted the injured an order to ſell as much of his lordſhip's goods and chattles as would repay the money ſtolen from them; on which they ſold his coach, horſes, &c. and have wrote him word that they have a balance of 30l. which they are ready to pay to his order.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 2.

WE have the pleaſure to inform the publick, that col. Charles Carter of Stafford goes proſperouſly on with his manufactory of SALTPETRE; and gives it as his opinion, that were people in general to pay proper attention to that buſineſs, Virginia might pay her quota of the expenſes of the war by it, as every houſe-keeper can, with much eaſe, make more or leſs. That gentleman writes, of the 21ſt inſtant: "I have got the "following ſaltpetre works eſtabliſhed, "and am now on my way to many "eſtates, where I hope that more will "be ſet on foot in a very ſhort time; "and can with truth aver, that nothing "but the neglect of the overſeers can "fruſtrate the ſcheme. No proper direc-"tions for making ſaltpetre having ap-"peared in print, it may be expected "that I ſhould publiſh my own proceſs; "but as it would take up too much of "your paper, I ſhall only mention, "that any perſon may be taught by ap-"plying to any of the following gentle-"men: Meſſ. Gilpin and Hartſhorn, "Alexandria; mr. Robert Bailey, Col-"cheſter; mr. John Murray, Dumfries; "mr. John Smith; Aquia; mr. Joſhua "Brown, at Ludlow Farm, in Stafford; "mr. William Nelſon, in Caroline; "and mr. William Griffin, of King "and Queen." At Aquia we now make about 12lbs. of refined ſaltpetre per day, at Dumfries 8lbs. at Ravenſworth 20lbs. at Alexandria 10lbs. at Colcheſter 6lbs. and, when the whole get in motion, I do not doubt making from 500 to 1000 wt. per day, which I hope will add ſpirit to our glorious cauſe."

By mr. Robinſon and capt. Matthews, who left Philadelphia the 20th ult and arrived here this evening, we have the pleaſure to aſſure the publick that the late accounts from our army at Quebeck have been greatly miſrepreſented. They relate, that an expreſs to Congreſs arrived from the army two days before they left Philadelphia. That the advices by him were, that the backwardneſs of ſome of the provincials in the attack conducted by general Montgomery occaſioned a miſcarriage, but with inconſiderable loſs, excepting that of the gallant general himſelf, his aid-de-camp, ſome other officers, and a few privates, who were killed the firſt fire, when the whol party retreated. That col. Arnold's diviſion attacked another quarter of the town, which they entered and carried, obtaining the ſubmiſſion of moſt of the inhabitants; but upon the retreat of general Montgomery's party, the enemy turned their whole force againſt him, killed 17 men, wounded 60, and took 210 priſoners. That this account came from major Banks, one of our priſoners, whom general Carleton allowed to viſit our camp three days on his parole; and that col. Arnold was but ſlightly wounded in the leg. They add, that our troops ſtill remained before Quebeck, were daily reinforced by the Canadians, and expected to carry the town before long. That Carleton was under great apprehenſions, and had turned very complaiſant, treating the priſoners kindly, and buried general Montgomery and his officers with all the honours of war due to their rank.

A gentleman in Philadelphia writes, that capt Morgan's Virginia riflemen were in the diviſion of the army led on by col. Arnold, who performed prodigies of valour, and, he ſays, fought *like devils*, as well as a number of Indians, who compoſed part of that detachment. The aid-de-camp that was killed was a ſon of capt. John Macpherſon of Philadelphia, who ſignalized himſelf laſt war, in many engagements at ſea, on board the Britannia privateer of that city, wherein he loſt his arm, and is now bereſt of a brave and darling ſon, but whoſe fame, with that of his glorious and accompliſhed general, as well as the other heroick officers and ſoldiers who fell in their country's cauſe, will be handed down to poſterity with honour, not only in the American annals, but m[illegible] with their due praiſe from all future hiſtorians, in whatever land the generous love of freedom reigns.

We farther learn by mr. Robinſon, that col. Sinclair, with two of the Pennſylvania regiments, was to march for Albany on Sunday the 21ſt ult. and proceed in ſlays to the relief of our army before Quebeck, now under the command of general Arnold, but, until his recovery from his wound, under the immediate orders of col. Campbell; that ſome regiments were likewiſe to march from New Hampſhire

and Connecticut, and it was currently reported that general Lee had gone from the camp at Cambridge with 5000 men, their deſtination not known.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Reſolved, that the thanks of the Committee of Safety for the diſtrict of Halifax are juſtly due to the gentlemen officers, volunteers, and minute-men of the ſaid diſtrict, for their manly and ſpirited behaviour in marching to the aſſiſtance of our ſiſter colony of Virginia, now nobly contending for the deareſt of all human rights.

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 3. We are juſt favoured with a circumſtantial account of the late ill ſucceſs of general Montgomery's ſtorming of Quebeck, which agree, in every particular, with the account we have already given; with this addition, that the attack was made in the night time, and, col. Arnold's party having paſſed, unmoleſted, a whole line of heavy cannon, in the morning, upon the retreat of general Montgomery's detachment, were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war, or be all cut to pieces in their retreat. Capt. Morgan's riflemen were in the number, and, as we mentioned before, behaved like heroes. Col. Arnold, after having his leg ſhattered, was carried off by two of his brave ſoldiers. The army is ſtill before Quebeck, and from the meaſures taken to ſupport and reinforce them, people to the Northward make little doubt of that important place being ſoon in our poſſeſſion. Poor general Montgomery is lamented by every body.

*** *The report of a committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of John Goodrich, William Goodrich, John Goodrich, jun. and Bartelett Goodrich, with the reſolution of the Convention thereupon, will appear in the next Gazette, agreeable to an order of that honourable aſſembly.*

IN CONVENTION, Friday, *Dec.* 29, 1775.

THE Preſident laid before the Convention a letter from col. Howe, encloſing a letter from capt. Bellew, of his majeſty's ſhip the Liverpool, deſiring to be informed if he ſtill perſiſted in his reſolution to reſtrain his majeſty's ſhips from ſupplies of proviſion, with his anſwer thereto; which, being read, were referred to the committee on the ſtate of the colony, and, upon being reported to the Houſe, were unanimouſly agreed to.

Reſolved, that col. Howe be informed, in anſwer to his letter of the 25th, that this Convention are fully ſenſible of the hardſhips many innocent perſons on board his majeſty's ſhips may be expoſed to, for want of regular ſupplies of freſh proviſions, which we would not wiſh to withhold, unleſs compelled by the duty we owe to the country, loudly calling upon us to uſe every exertion for the defence of its inhabitants. That capt. Bellew, who probably is a ſtranger to us and our ſituation, ſhould be informed, that this country hath ever, till of late, conſidered the officers and men of his majeſty's navy as their friends, and have always had great pleaſure in ſhewing them every mark of hoſpitality and civility; but many very recent, and unwarrantable inſtances, of the hoſtile behaviour of ſome of the navy towards our inhabitants, juſtify us in ſuſpicions we would not otherwiſe entertain. Who are the innocent and helpleſs, whoſe blood capt. Bellew would not wiſh to ſhed, we cannot, from his expreſſions, determine; but they carry with them the ſtrongeſt implication that the effuſion of the blood of *ſome* of our countrymen is the object of his voyage to this country. That the Convention have the warmeſt wiſhes to find themſelves miſtaken in theſe apprehenſions; and if capt. Bellew can condeſcend to ſatisfy them, or col. Howe, that he is come to Virginia on a friendly errand, this Convention will take every opportunity of paying proper reſpect to a gentleman in his ſtation, and uſe every means in their power to make his ſtay here as agreeable as poſſible. But if, on the contrary, capt. Bellew's deſign is to further the views of our enemies, and aſſiſt in proſecuting thoſe unjuſtifiable and cruel meaſures already ſet on foot in this country, he muſt excuſe the inhabitants of Virginia if they totally decline contributing towards their own deſtruction.

(*A copy*)

John Tazewell, clerk of the Convention.

Mr. PURDIE,

I HAVE ſeen one of lord Dunmore's newſpapers, in which there is the king's ſpeech and the addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament, a proclamation of his lordſhip's, an account of the canonnade and burning of Norfolk, and ſome other pieces of leſs importance; but all of them ſerve to ſhow what an *engine of ſtate* a PRESS is when in the *hands of the miniſtry*, or *its tools*. The addreſſes are the moſt abject and ſervile echoes of the ſpeech, evidently the production of the ſame author. The proclamation is an artful invitation to our countrymen on the ſea coaſt and rivers to continue where they are, and an exhortation to them not to retire up the country, where he ſays they will have exorbitant rents to pay (by the bye, to the ſhame of ſome of our countrymen, there is too much truth in this) but to take care of their plantations, and to ſell proviſions to the ſhips and army. The Norfolk affair is related with the ſame *truth* and *impartiality* with which that at the Great Bridge was told.

Mr. PURDIE,

I AM aſtoniſhed that any American ſhould be pleaſed at the late accounts from England, of lord North's declaration that he would agree to a repeal of the *deteſtable acts* we complain of, provided we will firſt *lay down our arms;* for, in the firſt place, what is it we are to gain by the repeal? Why, nothing more than *a temporary ſuſpenſion of arms;* for who is ſo mad as to believe that America, after ſuch cruel perſecution, can be long at peace with her perſecutors, or that England will not lay hold on ſome opportunity to be revenged (on ſome colonies at leaſt) for her *diſgrace* and *diſappointment?* And which colony will be *hardy enough* to accept of the *diſgraceful terms?* Will England be *willing*, or *able*, to protect it againſt the reſentment of thoſe colonies which it has baſely deſerted? But if ſomething more than a mere negative happineſs could be expected from the repeal, who can rely on the *promiſe of a miniſter*, and of a *Prince who has already deceived us*, by the *like promiſe?* Let us remember the fate of thoſe unhappy provinces of Holland that ſubmitted to the duke of Alva upon a ſimilar occaſion, who, notwithſtanding *his promiſe*, hanged upwards of 1500 of their principal gentlemen; and the more recent *treachery* of general Gage to the poor Boſtonians, who delivered up their arms upon *his promiſe* of being permitted to leave the town with their families and effects.

At a committee held for Goochland *county, at the courthouſe, on* Wedneſday *the* 29*th of* November, 1775.

FRIENDS *and* COUNTRYMEN,

YE whoſe ſituation expoſes you to the relentleſs fury of mercileſs plunderers, who are daily meditating how they may diſtreſs his majeſty's faithful ſubjects on this continent, we rejoice to find that ſeveral of the upper counties have taken your caſe into their tender conſideration, and have declared their willingneſs to manifeſt every token of humanity and affection to your families, when you are forced to quit your habitations. We ſincerely join with them, and do hereby, for ourſelves and conſtituents, aſſure our friends in the lower counties, who find it neceſſary to leave their habitations, that our minds are diſpoſed to receive them with ſincere affection; and we do hereby invite ſuch who think themſelves in danger to come and dwell among us, we being willing to afford to as many of their families as we can every comfort and conveniency in our power. And we ſincerely exhort our ſuffering countrymen to put their truſt and confidence in the ſupreme being, whoſe arm is nighty to ſave, and who will, in due time, defend the cauſe of the oppreſſed, and not to be deterred by the threats of their enemies to renounce their birthright. What, though they ſhould inſultingly ſay, with Rabſhaketh of old, "I will come up to Lebanon and "cut down the tall cedars thereof, and the "choice fir trees thereof; I will enter into "the height of his border, and the foreſt "of his Carmel," yet let us, with good Hezekiah, ſpread their reproachful words before the Lord, let us lift up our hearts unto God, whoſe kingdom is an everlaſting kingdom, and whoſe ſovereign power and dominion is over all creatures.

Reſolved, that the preceding addreſs be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette.

GEORGE UNDERWOOD, clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 2, 1776.

THE *ſubſcriber intends moving up to* Frederickſburg, *where he will carry on the ſtocking making buſineſs to a greater extent than formerly. He will be much obliged to thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their work, and makes no doubt but what work he does will meet with the approbation of the publick, for which he will expect* ready money.

ADAM ALLAN.

DUMFRIES, *Jan.* 29, 1776.

I INTEND ſoon to leave the colony.

JOHN RIDDILL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 1, 1776.

THE *ſubſcriber has a large aſſortment of* EUROPEAN GOODS, *which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for* caſh *only.* *GEORGE REID.*

*** *I have three large* SEINES, *which I will ſell cheap, for caſh.*

ON Monday *the* 19*th of this inſtant* (February) *will be ſold, to the higheſt bidders, for ready money, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in* Cabin Point, *ſundry goods, conſiſting of ſome cloth, ſhag, ſtocking ſtuffs, womens cloth and ſilk cloaks, bonnets, hats, and hoods. chintzes, perſians, ſilk mitts, handkerchiefs, lawns, nuns thread, childrens ſtays, necklaces of different kinds with earrings, jewellery ſorted, womens covered ſaddles, bridles, &c. guns, hoes, axes, 2s. and 2s. and 6d. nails, frying-pans, carpenters planes, pewter, glaſs, ſtone, and chinaware, mens hats, buckskin breeches, bar iron, horſes, a waggon, and wine by the pipe and quarter cask, with many other things too tedious to mention.* *JOHN STEWART.*

AYLETT's warehouſe, *Jan.* 25, 1776.

FOR *ſale, on eaſy terms, about* 600*l. ſterling worth of* European *goods. Application may be made to* Archibald Govan *in* Hanover *town, or to*

JAMES GOVAN.

RUN *away from* Newcaſtle, *the firſt day of this month, three negro men, and a lad. They belong to mrs.* Wallace *near* Hampton, *and were hired by me. They are clad chiefly in* Virginia *cloth, are black negroes, pretty likely, one excepted, who is very knock-kneed. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſlaves ſhall have* 20*s. for each I receive.* *JOHN SYME.*

Feb. 3, 1776.